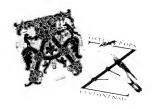
The

## AMERICAN HERITAGE<sup>®</sup> dic·tion·ar·y

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THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE





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rench, from Late Latin orthodoxus, from Late Greek orthodoxwho, ortho- + Greek doxa, opinion (from dokein, to think, pendix 1). | -or'tho dox'ly adv.

■ Church n. The Eastern Ortbodox Church.

a Judaism n. The branch of Judaism that is governed by to the Iorah as interpreted in the Talmud. a sleep n. Sleep characterized by a slow alpha rhythm and

of REM fox\*y (ôr/tha-dôk/sê) n., pl. -ies 1. The quality or state of alox 2. Orthodox practice, custom, or belief. 3. Orthodoxy ets and practices of the Eastern Orthodox Church. b. Ortho-

popist (ôr-thō/a-pist, ôr/thō-ēp'ist) n. A specialist in represently one of a number of 16th- and 17th-century scholars

and reforms of English spelling so that it would more systemlest pronunciation p•py (ôr-thô/a-pē, ôr/thô-ēp'ē) n 1a. The study of the pro-of words. b. The study of the relationship between the sees of words and their orthography. 2. The customary pro-

ss words. [Greek orthoepena, correctness of diction: ortho-, tho-ep/i-cal (-ep/i-kal) adj.

a of a species is influenced most strongly by internal factors subject to the external forces of natural selection. 2. The cultures pass through sequential periods in the same order. \*\*net'ic (-ja-net'ik) adj. -or'tho\*ge\*net'i\*cal\*ly adv. ernel (ôr-thôg/a-nal) adj. 1. Relating to or composed of 2. Mathematics a. Of or relating to a matrix whose transinverse, b. Of or relating to a linear transformation that

e length of vectors. [From Greek orthogónios: ortho-, orthoe see genu- in Appendix I.] -or•thog/o•nal/i•ty -or•thog/o•nal•ly adv. sai projection n. The two-dimensional graphic represt an object formed by the perpendicular intersections of lines

points on the object to a plane of projection. Also called orraph•ic (ôr'tha-grăf'īk) also or•tho•graph•i•cal (-ī-

or relating to orthography. 2. Spelled correctly. 3. Matherpendicular lines. -or' tho egraph'iecalely adv projection n. See orthogonal projection.

\*\*\*phy (or-thog/ra-fe) n., pl -phies 1. The art or study elling according to established usage. 2. The aspect of lansoncerned with letters and their sequences in words. 3. A spresenting a language or the sounds of language by written -or\*thog/ra\*pher, or\*thog/ra\*phist n.

oviecouolar (or'tho-ma-lek/ya-lar) adj. Of, relating to, sory holding that mental diseases or ahnormalities result chemical imbalances or deficiencies and can be cured by er levels of chemical substances, such as vitamins and min-

endics also or tho pae dics (or the pedits) n. (used (888) The branch of medicine that deals with the prevention ed injuries or disorders of the skeletal system and associated ss, and ligaments. |From orthopedic, from French orthoorthopédie, orthopedic surgery : Greek ortho-, ortho- +

child-rearing (from pais, paid-, child; see pau- in Appentho-perdic adj. -or'tho-perdi-cal-ly adv. -or'tho- chi-a-try (ôr'thô-sĩ-kỡa-trê, -sĩ-) n. The psychiatric esst, and prevention of emotional and behavioral problems. ### that arise during early development. —or'tho \*psy'-

arean (or-thop/tar-an) also orethopetereon (-ta-ron' An insect of the order Orthoptera, characterized by folded s hind wings covered by narrow leathery forewings and that are adapted for chewing. Insects of this order include swkroaches, crickets, and grasshoppers. [From New Latin wikr name: Greek ortho-, ortho- + Greek ptera, neuter pl. wog: see pet- in Appendix 1.] -or\*thop/ter\*an, or\*

or thop ter al adi sics (or thop tiks) n. (used with a sing, verb) The evaluation soul treatment of visual disorders caused by imbalance of the such as strahismus. -or thop' tic adj. -or thop' tist n om bic (ôr thô rồm bik) adj. Of or relating to a crysse of three mutually perpendicular axes of different length. cop+ic (ôr'tha-skôp'ik) adj. 1. Having normal vision; free rtion. 2. Giving an undistorted image. Used of an op-

Ratoic (ôr'tha-stăt'lk) adj. Relating to or caused by standorthostatic hypotension. [ORTHO- + Greek statos, standing,

(or-thot/iks) n. (used with a sing, verb) The science that the use of specialized mechanical devices to support or sup-Mened or abnormal joints or limbs. From New Latin orthoartificial support, brace, from Greek, a straightening, from straighten, from orthos, straight.] -or\*thot/ic adj. & n. (or-thot/ist, or/tha-tist) n.

pop×ic (ôr'tha-tròp'īk, -trô'pīk) adj. 1. Tending to grow

adv. -or\*thot/ro\*pism (or thot/ro piz'om) n.

or \*thot \*ro \*pous (ôr-thôt ro-pas) adj. Botany Growing straight, so that the micropyle is at the end opposite the stalk. Used of an ovule Ortoles (ôrt/lås) also Ortoler (-lar) A range of the Alps in northern Italy rising to 3,901.6 m (12,792 ft) at Ortles peak.

oretoelan (ôr/tl-an) n. 1. A small brownish Old World bunting (Emberiza hortulana) eaten as a delicacy. 2. Any of several New World birds, such as the bobolink and the sora. [French, from Provençal, gardener, ortolan, from Latin hortulanus, from hortulus, diminutive of hortus, garden. See gher-1 in Appendix I.]

Oreton (ôr/tn), Joe Full name John Kingsley Orton. 1933-1967. British playwright noted for his black comedies, including Entertaining Mr.

Sloane (1964) and What the Butler Saw (1969). O-ru-ro (ô-roo/rô) A city of western Bolivia southeast of La Paz. At an altitude of 3,708.5 m (12,159 ft), it depends on mineral deposits found

in the area for its economy. Population: 201,831. ORV abbr off-road vehicle Or•well (ôr/wel/, -wal), George Pen name of Eric Arthur Blair. 1903-1950. British writer whose books attack totalitarianism and reflect

his concern with social justice. His works include the novels Animal Farm (1945) and 1984 (1949) and the essay collection Shooting an Elephant (1950) Or-well-i-an (ôr-wel/e-an) adj. Of, relating to, or evocative of the

works of George Orwell, especially the satirical novel 1984, which depicts a futuristic totalitarian state. -ory suff. 1. Of, relating to, or characterized by: advisory. 2. A place

ng used for or connected with: crematory. [Middle English -orie, from Old North French and Anglo-Norman, from Latin -orius, adj. suff., and Jrium n suff ) o•ryx (ôr/îks, ôr/-, ôr/-) n., pl. oryx or o•ryx•es Any of several Af-

rican antelopes of the genus Oryx, including the gemsbok, having long, straight or slightly curved horns and a hump above the shoulders. [Latin, from Greek orux, pickax, gazelle (from its sharp horns), perhaps from orussein, to dig.)

or\*20 (ôr'zô) n. A pasta shaped like grains of rice, frequently used in soups. [Italian, harley, orzo, from Latin hordeum.] OS1 (ős) n., pl. O•ra (ôr'a, ōr'a) A mouth or an opening. [Latin ôs,

mouth. See os- in Appendix I.] os2 (os) n., pl os sa (os/a) A bone. [Latin, bone. See ost in Appendix

os3 (ös) n., pl. os•ar (ö'sär') See esker. [Swedish ds, ridge, from Old Norse āss.)

Os The symbol for the element osmium. OS abbr. 1. or O/S Old Style 2. ordinary seaman OSA abbr Order of Saint Augusting

O.S. abbr. 1. Latin oculus sinister (left eye) 2. old series 3. or O/s out

O-sage (ō'sāj', ō-sāj') n., pl. Osage or O-sag-es 1a. A Nativo American people formerly inhabiting western Missouri and later south-east Kansas, with a present-day population in north-central Oklahoma. Substantial oil reserves were discovered on Osage lands in the early 20th century. b. A memher of this people. 2. The Siouan language of the Osage. [French, from Osage wazházhe, tribal name.] —O'sage' adj.

Osage orange n. A dioecious spiny tree (Maclura pomifera) native tn Arkansas and Texas and having pulpy, inedible, orangelike multiple

Osage River A river, about 579 km (360 mi) long, of central Missouri rising as the confluence of two smaller streams on the Kansas border and flowing east and northeast through the Lake of the Ozarks and on to the

Missouri River near lefferson City. O·sa·ka (ō-sa/ka, ō'sā-kā') A city of southern Honshu, Japan, on Osaka Bay, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Osaka was the leading commercial center of Japan during the feudal period and today is highly in-

dustrialized. Population: 2,588,989. osear (o'sar') n. Plural of os O-sas-co (oo-sas/koo) A city of southeast Brazil, an industrial suburb of São Paulo. Population: 566,949.

OSB abbr Order of Saint Benedict Os\*borne (öz/bərn, -börn', -börn'), John James 1929–1994. British playwright and member of the Angry Young Men who is best known

for his first play, Look Back in Anger (1956). Os\*can (ŏs/kən) n. 1. A member of an ancient people of Campania

2. The Italic language of the Oscans. -Os'can adj Osecar (As/kar) A trademark for a statuette awarded annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for achievement in movies. Oscar II also Os•kar II (ôs/kar) 1829-1907. King of Sweden from

1872 to 1907 and of Norway from 1872 to 1905, when he gave up the throne to Haakon VII Osoceoola (ŏs'ē-ō'la, ō'sē-) 1804?-1838. Seminole leader who resisted the removal of his people from Florida in the 1830s. He died under

suspicious circumstances after being tricked into surrendering (1837). osecilelate (ōs/a-lāt') intr.v. -lateed, -lateing, -lates 1. To swing back and forth with a steady, uninterrupted rhythm. 2. To waver, as between conflicting opinions or courses of action; vacillate: "The court has oscillated over the decades from more liberal to less, more conservative to less, depending upon who was president at the time of vacancies" (Gordon J. Humphrey). See synonyms at swing. 3. Physics To vary between alternate extremes, usually within a definable period of time. [Latin öscilläre, öscillät-, from öscillum, swing, probably from öscillum, small





Arahian ory: Orvx leucoryo



1838 portrait hy George Catlin

ă p <b>at</b>	oi b <b>oy</b>
a pay	ou out
ar care	oo took
ä father	oo boot
č pet	ù cut
ë b <b>e</b>	ûr urge
I pit	th thin
î pie	th this
îr pier	hw which
ő pot	zh vision
ó toe	about, item
ô paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: / (primary): (secondary), as in dictionary (dík/sha-něr/é) İ

Osiris statue c. 19th-20th dynasty



Osman I portrait from a 16th-century illuminated manuscript



Osmunda Onnamon fero Osmunda (innumomea

mask of Bacchus, diminutive of ås, mouth. See ős- in Appendix I.]
—os/cil·la/tor n. —os/cil·la/to/ry (-la-tőr/ɛ, -tőr/ɛ) adi.

Word listory. The rather dry word oscillate may become a bit loss dry when we fare n is story. It is possible that if goes back to the Latin word when we fare n is story. It is possible that if goes back to the Latin word oscillate. When the latin we want to be a story of the latin when the latin we have a story of the latin when the latin we have been used to be a story of the latin when the latin when the latin when the latin when the latin was the same and we word with when the latin when the

os-cil·lat-ing universe (ös/a-là/ting) n. A closed-universe model in which the expansion of the universe slows and reverses, causing a collapse into a singularity. The singularity then explodes into a new uni-

verse, which repeats the cycle.

os-cill-la-tion (os's-la/shan) n. 1a. The act of oscillating b. The state of heing oscillated. 2. A single oscillatory cycle.—os'cil-la/tion-al adi.

os-cil-lo-gram (o-sil/a-grām') n. 1. The graph traced by an oscillograph. 2. An instantaneous oscilloscope trace or photograph. [Oscillof(gaph)] → GRAM]

os-cil-lo-graph (o-sil/o-graft) n. A device that records oscillations, as of an electric current and voltage. [OSCILL(ATEM) + -GRAPH.] —os-cil'lo-graph/i-cal-y adv. —os-cil-lo-graph/i-cal-y adv. —os-cil-lo-graphy (os-s-log/ra-fe) n.

os-cil-lo-scope (a-sil-o-skop') n. An electronic instrument that produces an instantaneous trace on the screen of a cathode-ray tuhe corresponding to oscillations of voltage and current. [OSCILIATION] + -4. OPE.]—ossell'lo-scop'ic (-skop'Rk) and current.

Os cline (os/n) ad. Or telaing to, or belonging to the Oscines, a large suborder of passerine hirds that includes most songbirds. • • n. A hird of the suborder Oscines. [From New Latin Oscines, suborder name, from Latin oscines, suborder name, from Latin oscines, suborder name, from Latin oscines, spl. of oscen, bird used in angury. See kan- in Appendix I.]

os\*cl\*tance (os/i-tons) n. Oscitancy.

ossci+tan+cy (6sf-tan-sc) n. pl. -cles 1. The act of yawning. 2. The state of heing drowy or inattentive dullness. [From oscitant, yawning, from Latin ostratus, oscitant, present participle of oscitate, to yawn: os, mouth, see 6s- in Appendix 1 + citare, to move; see ket-3 in Appendix 1.]—osf-deratt adj.

Os\*co-Um\*bri\*an (ós/kó-úm/hrê-ən) n. See Sabellic, os\*cu\*la (ős/kya-la) n. Plural of osculum,

OS-CU-lant (os/kyd-nyl adf. 1. Bology Intermediate in characteristics between two similar or related taxonomic groups. 2. Closely adhering or joined; emhracing. [Latin osradans, oscidant-, present participle of oscidant, to kiss, See oScultate]

OS\*cu-late (ω/kys-lat') ν -lat\*ed, -lat\*ing, -lates —tr. 1. Το kiss. 2. Mathematics Το have three or more points coincident with.—intr. Το come together; contact. [Latin ösculari, δισιμάτ., from ösculum, kiss, diminiative of δs. mouth. See OS\*in Appendix I.]

Os-cu-la-etlon (is/kys-ls/shan) n. Ta. The act of kissing, b. A kiss.

2. Mathematics A contact, as between two curves or surfaces, at three or more common points—of cult-after by (os/kys-ls/oft, -0.oft) and os-cu-lum (os/kys-lsn) also os-cu-le (-kys) [] n. pl. cu-la (-kys-lsn) also os-cu-le (-kys) [] n. pl. cu-la (-kys-lsn) also cu-les (-kys

-OSe<sup>1</sup> suff. Possessing; having the characteristics of; full of: cymose.

[Middle English, variant of -ous, from Latin -osus.]

[Middle English, variant of -ous, from Latin -osus.]

—Ose<sup>2</sup> suff. 1. Carhohydrate: fructose. 2. Product of protein hydrolysis: proteose. [French, from glucose, glucose. See GLUCOSE.]

OSF abbr. Order of Saint Francis
OSh (Soh) A city of southern Kyrgyzstan east-southeast of Tashkent,
Uzhekistan. One of the oldest settlements of central Asia, it was long a
major silk-producing center. Population: 219,000.

OSHA (0/Ma) abbr. Occupational Safety and Health Administration OSh-a-wa (osh/>wa/-wo) A city of southeast Omario, Canada, on Like Ontario cast-northeast of Toronto, Founded on the site of a French trading post, it is a manufacturing center. Population: 129,344. Osh-wosh (Osh/kabh) A city of castert Wisconsi on Lake Winnebago

north-northwest of Fond du Lac. It grew as a lumber town in the latter half of the 19th century and today is a resort center with varied industries. Population: 55,006. O-shog-bo (6-shōg/bo) A city of southwest Nigeria northeast of luttan by in viewing the

O•shog•bo (ö-shög/bö) A city of southwest Nigeria northeast of Ibadan. It is primarily a farm trade and commercial center. Population 336,000.

O-siler (6/that) n. 1a. Any of several willows having long rodlike twigs used in backetry, especially the Eurasian Salke vinunalis and S. purpure.
b. A twig of one of these tree. 2. Any of various winnlar or related trees. [Middle English, from Old English oser and Old French ozer, both from Medieval Latin ozer, both from Medieval Latin ozer, osera.]

O-Si-jek (6/5e-ek, -yek/) A city of eastern Croatia on the Drava River east-southeast of Zagreb. The city grew on the site of a Roman colony and fortress and was under Turkish rule from 1526 to 1687. Population: 129,792.

O-si-ris (o-si/ris) n. Mythology The ancient Egyptian god whose

annual death and resurrection personified the self-renewing se fertility of nature.

-Osis suff. 1. Condition; process, action: osmosis. 2. Desenormal condition: neurosis. 3. Increase; formation: leuko redsis, from Greek, n. suff.

Os•kar II (ôs/kār) See Oscar II.

Ös-ke-men (@a/ko-men/ .ce/-) or Ust-Ka-me-no-goko-mén/-gérs/k, -my/-a-) - A city of northeas Kazakhstan-sa Rorer south of Novoshirsk, Russia. Founded as a military 1720, it is now a metallurgical center. Population: 334,000 Os-ler (ofsky, or/-), Sir William 1849-1919. Camadian he physician and educator who was known as the most brillia-s medicine in his time. His Pranegles and Practices of Maka negs

an influential texthook.

Os-slo (6x16, 6x2-) Formerly (1624–1925) Chris-via-a-nasân2-a, -anz-, kris'che). The capital and largest city of loss southeast part of the country at the head of the Oslo Fjords, of the Skagerrai. Founded c. 1905, Oslo was rebuilt and enesby Christian IV (1577–1648; reigned 1588–1648). It has loved of the country sunce 1299. The Witten Olympics were held like

Population: 473,454.

Os-man I (\(\delta \text{t'mon}, \text{o's}\)- \(\delta \text{o'min'}\)) 235-1326. Founder of the Ottoman dynasty that a after the 13th century. He controlled most of northwest A as Os-man-II (\delta \text{c-min'}\)ie, \(\delta \text{o}\) n, \(\etilde{p}\), \(\delta \text{i}\) 185 1, \(\delta \text{Ottoman Somman Turksh, \text{\sigma} adj\), Ottoman (Turksh omanif (CSMAs) (SMAS)

suff.]

os•mat•lc(óz-māt/īk) adj. Having or characterized by a oped sense of smell. [From Greek osmē, smell.]

os-me-te-ri-um (óz'mi-tir/e-m) n. pl. -te-ri-a cversible glandular sa con the first thoracic segment of massthat secretes an impleasant-melling substance to ward-st [New Latin osmeterium, from Greek osmé, smell.] os-milc'(d'mik) adi, (7), relating to, or containing osmos

ly in a compound with a valence of 4 or a valence higher the comparable osmous compound. [csm(lUm) += cc.]

Os=mic! (a/m lk) adj. Of or relating to odors or the \*\*\*

[Greek asnië, smell + -[c.] —os/mical=ly adv.

osmic acid n. See osmium tetroxide.
os•mics (ōz/miks) n. (used with a sing. verb) The science with smells and the offsctory sense.

with smells and the olfactory sense.

os•ml•ous (ôz/mē-as) adj. Variant of osmous.

Os-mi-rid-i-um (oz/mo-rid/e-om) n. A mineral that alloy of osmum and iridium with small inclusions of plant uns, and other rietals, used in needles and wearing points iridasmine. [ciski(IUM) + IRDIDIM.]
Os-mi-um (oz/me-om) n. Symbol Os A bluish-white, such allowed in small annuals, in convictions of the control of the c

element, found in small amounts in osmirridium, nickel, ores, It is used as a platinum hardener and in making pen mograph necelles, and instrument pivots. Atomic number weight 190.2; melting point 3,000°C; boiling point 5,000°C ity 22.57; valence 2, 3, 4, 8. See table at element. [From issued] (from the strong odor of comium terroxide].

Osmium tetroxide n. A poisonous compound, OsO, segent smell, used in solution to stain and fix biological material lipids. Also called osmic acid.

Os\*mom•e•ter (óz-möm/!-tar, ós-) n. A device for resumotic pressure. [osmo(sts) + -msfer.] —os\*mo•met/s mét/fik, ós/- adj. —os\*mom/e•try n. os\*mo•reg•u•la•tlon (óz/ms-reg/yə-lā/shan, ós/ i sy

nance of an optimal, constant osmotic pressure in the book organism. [COMONINS] + REGULATION.] —os'mo-reg'u-last tor'e, -for'e j ad.

os-mose (oz/mos', os'-) intr. & tr.v. -mosed, -mos-way.

Os\*mose (öz/mös', ös'-) intr. & tr.v. -mosed, -mos\*ing.
To diffuse or cause to diffuse by osmosis. [Back-formation Sustain.]

os movis (to-movis, to) = n, pl. -sec (-se) 1a Datasa through a simple provide insufficient from a colution with a demonstration to a colution with a concentration to a solution with a lighter volte of the concentration to a solution with a lighter volte of the concentration to a solution with a lighter volte of the concentration of the disc his side of the memoly-tendency of fluids to diffuse in such a manner. 2. A gashod-tendency of fluids to diffuse in such a manner 2. A gashod-tendency of fluids to discuss the superpose fluid for section of the consistent general of assemble of a solution produced to the control of the contr

osmotic pressure n. The pressure exerted by the through a semipermeable membrane separating two solute ferent concentrations of solute.

osmotic shock n. The rupture of bacterial or other cosmotic shock n.

ly adv

Osmotic shock n. The rupture of bacterial or other orbit ton following a sudden reduction in osmotic pressure, Osmos sometimes induced to release cellular components for biod baselysis.

Os\*mous (ôz/ms) also os\*mi\*ous (-mē-as) adp. ()1, osas containing osmum in a compound with a valence lower moss comparable osmic compound. [OSM(RUM) + -OUS.] Os\*mun\*da (ôz-mūn/da) also os\*mund (ôz/mand) n

eral ferns of the genus Osmmula, having erect, bipinnatels of fronds and deeply contracted fertile pinnules. The fibrosic sometimes used as a potting medium for cultivated plants, odd crosters are used as food. [New Latin Osmulaa, genus